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BOGACHEV: USSR READY FOR RADICAL ASAT RESOLUTION

LD261621 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 26 Aug 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, August 26 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The Reagan administration has again produced for the world public opinion a sample of absurd logic, which has recently ruthlessly forced every sign of common sense out of the public statements of the White House on questions of war and peace.

If one is to believe that logic, it turns out that the States has decided to resume anti-satellite weapons testing, this time hitting concrete targets in outer space, guided by the..."sincere wish" to reach a negotiated settlement on the same outer space systems.

Larry Speakes, U.S. deputy White House press secretary, even said that the American testing of the means of destruction of satellites would create an incentive for the Soviet Union to conduct serious talks with the USA in Geneva on outer space issues." The official statement by the White House said that the resumption of testing is part of "honest efforts" by the United States to reach agreement with the Soviet Union.

American journalist Michael Kramer once sarcastically wrote in the NEW YORK magazine that President Reagan was too close to reiterating the statement once made by the German kaiser in 1918, who said, "If the enemy does not wish peace, we should bring peace to the whole world by destroying with mailed fist and red hot sword those who do not wish peace."

People begin to fear that if the Reagan administration decided to take "honest efforts" to put out fires, its representatives would, probably, following the White House logic, give orders to pour napalm into the flames.

Washington's obstructionist stand on the fair and open initiative of the Soviet Union on anti-satellite systems has aroused protests from all unbiased people on earth. In 1983, the USSR committed itself not to be the first to launch any types of anti-satellite weapons into outer space, imposed a moratorium on such launchings as long as other states, including the USA, refrain from launching anti-sateliite weapons of any type into outer space.

Washington's arguments to the effect that the Soviet Union was allegedly the first to start an anti-satellite weapons race and has now "ensured considerable superiority" over the USA in that field hold no water. In 1963 the Pentagon deployed on Kwajalein Atoll and Johnson Island in the Pacific missiles designed for the destruction of satellites. The U.S. press has recently said that these anti-satellite systems of the United States were fitted out with powerful nuclear warheads.

The Soviet Union is ready for a radical resolution of the problem of anti-satellite weapons -- reaching agreement on repudiation of the testing of such systems, banning the creation of new and scrapping the anti-satellite weapons, which the sides already have, and banning the testing and use with military aims, including with anti-satellite aims, of manned spaceships.

Now it is for Washington to act.

USA EDITOR DISCUSSES SUMMIT ISSUES, OBJECTIVES

LD240700 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2015 GMT 23 Aug 85

[From the "Fifteen Minutes of Foreign Politics" program on the Soviet-American summit to be held in November; with Valentin Berezhkov, Editor-in-chief of the Soviet Journal, USA, and Gabor Bankuti]

[Text] [Bankuti] A year ago hardly anyone would have regarded a Soviet-American summit meeting possible within such a short time. I imagine you would not have considered it likely either.

[Berezhkov in Russian with superimposed translation] You are quite right. At that time, the situation was rather complicated, although it must be said that so far there has hardly been any significant change in the relations between the two countries. The whole of Soviet-American relations continue at a very low level and the international situation is not very much better than last year either. Nonetheless, if I consider what made the summit possible, I must say that the new Soviet initiatives -- which have been, so to speak, more attacking, more decisive in recent times, particularly since the election of Gorbachev -- have played an important role. This made the position of those American circles which do not want any sort of agreement with the Soviet Union more difficult. However, many other factors have also played a part.

[Bankuti] For example?

[Berezhkov] For example, relations between the United States and its allies. As it began to become clear how dangerous the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is, the concern felt in West Europe and Japan increased over the direction of the arms race and what sort of situation this could bring about in Europe. This was particularly so in the wake of ideas which were voiced by Reagan and the people around him about the possibility of local wars which would not be fought by the world powers on a world scale but, in Reagan's words, would be limited to Europe.

The Europeans are worried by all this and while the present governments in West Europe trying to keep in step with Reagan, public opinion exerts a great deal of pressure on them.

[Bankuti] Forgive me for interrupting you, but is it that they are trying to keep in step with Reagan or are they obliged to do so? After all, if they disassociate themselves entirely from American policies, for example as regards space weapon research, they could find themselves lagging behind in technological development and they would not receive any orders.

[Berezhkov] Are you thinking of the new technology? Yes, on the one hand, they are attracted by it and, on the other, they cannot ignore it in their considerations. That is why the French proposal regarding the creation of an independent shield against missiles and the Eureka system have evoked so much interest in Europe. However, the question here is whether what is involved is general technological development or an endeavor to create a situation in which the United States could inflict a first strike on the socialist countries without being punished for it. This, of course, is an entirely different matter, even if some of the new technology is perhaps utilized in the interest of general technical and scientific progress. This is so because it would bring Europe. in particular, into a dangerous situation. Because, despite all high sounding statements, what is involved is an endeavor to make the United States invincible.

But what about the rest of the world? It would continue to be at risk, even if the plan were to be successful.

The other aspect of the matter is that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will under no circumstances permit the United States to gain military superiority over them and will do everything to maintain the equilibrium. This is their firm stand. It makes the American ideas hopeless. Thus, they can only increase the arms race without creating the kind of situation which certain American circles dream about.

[Bankuti] In your opinion, does the fact that a summit will be held in November, despite all this, mean that there has been some sort of change in the American policy and, as you seem to be hinting, in the Soviet approach as well?

[Berezhkov] I can only talk about this as an observer, as an outsider who has been studying America and Soviet-American relations for a long time, but who is a long way away from the processes of political decision-making. Looking at the situation, my impression is that it was a very sensible step not only to agree on the possibility of holding a summit but to publish the date as well, namely 19 and 20 November. Experience so far shows that when the specialists have a long and unspecified length of time for the preparation of similar meetings, particularly when the pressure exerted by those in the United States opposing the meeting is so great, it can take months and years, almost infinity, to hold talks, and without results.

What does it mean that the meeting has to be prepared? It can be prepared for 2 months or for 2 years and problems will always arise indicating that the preparations are still not quite complete. So, in this instance, very sensibly a dateline was set for the specialists and for the diplomats; by a certain date the preparatory work must be completed. This does not mean any superficiality. The preparatory work will be done in a serious manner.

It is already apparent that there are several versions concerning the agenda. Naturally, the details will gain shape in the future. What is, however, certain is that the American participants find it difficult to evade solutions: after all, the date is a fact which has already been decided.

Why have the Americans agreed to this? In my opinion, on the one hand because there is a great deal of pressure inside the country, many people are concerned by the policies pursued by Reagan. Most recently, I could even say in recent years, we have found that almost no one says that America could win or survive a nuclear war. Nothing is being said anymore about the losses which the United States could afford; yet not so long ago they spoke about the United States being able to lose 20 or perhaps 40 million people, while still preserving an organized society. These were shocking, cannibalistic statements. It raised the issue about why so many Americans would have to be sacrificed. It appeared impossible that this should follow from the order of the world; that it should be impossible to come to an agreement without the death of 40 million Americans and tens of millions of other people or even perhaps the destruction of the entire world. The social pressure was great and the American leadership had to change its tone.

However, there are other factors as well. Many well-known American personalities from the world of science, journalism, and politics, whom I met recently, said that some of the people around Reagan, and even Reagan himself, had probably reexamined and modified to some extent their positions. Naturally, one can never exclude the possibility that this is just a matter of tactics. There are, however, those who believe that during his first term as President, Reagan succeeded in giving Americans the impression that he had once again made America strong. Not that much had changed in reality; they are only working on plans and the arms race is going on. Nonetheless, there is an impression that Reagan has done something, that he made America strong. The feeling of patriotism, nationalism has increased; the evaluation of the Vietnam War has changed in a fairly wide sphere.

In other words, as they say, America has regained its self-confidence. Since Reagan was able to achieve this during his first term, largely with the help of the propaganda machine, we think that in the second term as president he would like to win the glory of peacemaker. He would like to be regarded in the world as the one who has achieved a peaceful settlement of relations.

What follows from this? First of all, he has to improve relations with the Soviet Union because it is only when this is done that people will feel that they can live more peacefully, that relations will be settled, that he is not preparing for another crusade against socialism, and that we can live together in peace; as, by the way, the Soviet Union and its allies profess.

There are two alternatives. One of these is a clash, fighting -- in the final analysis the destruction of each other; the other is a search for a peaceful solution, advantageous cooperation, understanding, and competition between the two systems. If it is true what many people are saying, that Reagan would like to go into history as the embodiment of peace, it is understandable why, despite pressure from the extremists, the American leadership has agreed to the meeting. At the same time, the negative reception given to the Soviet moratorium on experimental nuclear explosions shows that those who wish to carry on with rearmament, who want to perfect the weapons systems are still strong. They want to carry on with the underground tests because, in part, these are connected with the development of the new weapons systems.

Public opinion, on the other hand, has welcomed the Soviet moratorium everywhere, in America as well. At any rate, as Gorbachev has also stated, putting a stop to the explosions could be one of the topics of the summit. This is even more possible since essentially we have agreed, what is more, with the present administration. We reached agreement on the method of carrying out checks in 1982, including both national and international controls. We agreed to on-site inspection, which had always been a contentious issue. We made a concession. From the technical aspect, all of the preparations have been carried out, all that is needed is a political decision. If such a decision comes about, this will be a very important achievement from the point of view of the improvement of relations.

[Bankuti] I think the Soviet approach has also changed. After all, earlier they said there could be a summit meeting only if its success was assured.

[Berezhkov] I think the formulation was a little different. It was: "If the meeting is well prepared." How could one secure success in advance? The meeting of the number one political leaders makes it possible at times for a final decision to be reached precisely there, on the spot. This is why the phenomenon to which I have called attention is interesting. The meeting is being prepared on this occasion as well, but hte fact that the date for it has already been published is a very brave decision. In this instance, the United States has also supported it. This puts pressure on the specialists to complete their work on time. We have always endeavored to settle our relations with the United States. In recent times, as is apparent from Gorbachev's statements, we have emphasized this with new initiatives, whereby we want to achieve some thing concrete that could be a step toward the further improvement of relations.

It is also part of this that we can and do discuss a whole series of lesser issues, such as, for example, revival of the cultural agreement which was suspended by the Americans, resumption of Aeroflot flights, which were banned, the opening of new consulates, and so on. These are, naturally, marginal issues. They are not the important questions. However, their solution creates a better atmosphere. Naturally, the most important issue is the curbing of the arms race, the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war.

For that a political decision is required. What must be decided is the future direction of our relations: confrontation or mutually acceptable agreement.

[Bankuti] This is the question of questions, which can be facilitated by the peripheral agreements. But what is the position as regards so-called situations? I am thinking of the crises affecting entire regions, where the views and interests differ or are even opposed. I have in mind the Middle East, Central America, and Indochina.

[Berezhkov] What one can say in this connection is once again that during the present administration, but even during the last period of Carter's presidency, the American conduct was characterized by confrontation, by the renunciation of a joint approach. Many people can still remember the joint communique by Gromyko and Vance in 1977 which saw the realistic path toward a Middle East solution in joint discussions and decisions by all interested parties. Then came Camp David. The Soviet Union was completely excluded from the discussions. And what has been the result? Bloodshed that has been going on for years because American wants to force its own will on others.

Let us take Central America. Once again, they do not recognize the right of other social systems to exist. What sort of danger does small and economically underdeveloped Nicaragua present to the United States? The only issue at stake is whether America can tolerate the existence of a different type of society close to its borders or anywhere in the world.

This was the situation in Vietnam as well. The purpose of the war was to strangle the growing influence of socialism in Southeast Asia. And they lost. The same thing is happening now in Central America. They want to prevent the spread of a different type of social system in the southern hemisphere. If they were to choose the path of settlement instead of confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they would not have to react so sharply to the development of new social systems because these would not exacerbate their own situation so much.

Angola is a very good example of the truth of this argument. Angola has good political relations with the socialist countries and, at the same time, it has very good economic relations with the United States. It sells America almost all of its oil production; it sells strategic raw materials to American enterprises, for example to Boeing. Recently Gulf Oil invested $300 million for the development of oil drilling in Angola. Thus, it is possible in the Third World, in the developing countries, for a country to maintain good political relations with the socialist countries, while having normal economic relations with the United States. What is more, they could maintain normal political relations as well. The United States need not, therefore, perceive the new social systems as a threat.

The world has now reached the point where it is necessary to examine what interstate relations should be like in the nuclear age. A new approach is needed. The present approach is that if a certain country is friendly with the Soviet Union it is automatically regarded as an enemy of the United States, and the same thing is true in reverse. Yet this is quite wrong. The relations between the two superpowers must be approached in a new way, as must be their relations to third countries, or, rather, those situations where the relations and interests of the socialist and capitalist countries meet in the Third World, in the developing countries. It is possible that the summit meeting, if it is successful, will make it possible to settle some of these issues as well. These are questions of principle, political questions which require a new mentality, a new approach.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD241105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Aug 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Igor Surguchev, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator; with Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, APN political observer; Andrey Yevgeniyev, international affairs journalist]

Nuclear Moratorium

[Excerpts] [Surguchev] In their letters many of our listeners write about the fact that peace is the most prized possession of all people, all peoples on the planet, that it must be looked after and protected. They remember the horrors of the last war, the main brunt of which the Soviet people bore on their shoulders, and resolutely advocate specific and effective measures aimed at removing the threat of thermonuclear war which will mean the end of mankind.

Disregard for the opinion of the broad public was obviously displayed these last few days in the refusal of the United States and other countries in the West who possess nuclear weapons to join the Soviet moratorium. I call upon Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, Novosti Press Agency political observer, to dwell on this issue in more detail.

[Cheporov] The arms race and preparation for war policy being carried out by Washington looks more and more self-exposing in the eyes of millions and millions of people: It is being subjected to pointed criticism by government figures, military experts, and scientists. At the same time, Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and at the preservation and consolidation of peace are encountering greater and greater support.

Washington's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium has not only stimulated a wave of discontent but also an argued and conclusive critique of the theses of the U.S. leaders. They, as is known, maintain that it is allegedly impossible to verify the observance of a moratorium on nuclear blasts. This argument has evoked numerous protests. Such a check, say the specialists, is possible with the aid of existing national means of control. Among those who side with such views and state then openly one can also name in particular the former director of the CIA, Colby. I do not doubt, he said, in the successfulness of verifying the moratorium's observance.

There is, it should be emphasized, the most direct connection between Reagan's Stragetic Defense Initiative and the continuation of nuclear blasts. The implementation of this initiative is based on the use of various types of beam weapons, elementary particle accelerators, antimissile electromagnetic guns, while the power source for many types of similar weapons is the energy from a nuclear blast. Thus, the continuation of nuclear tests and preparations for "star wars" are closely united.

As regards the Soviet Union, it advocates both the cessation of such tests and the peaceful exploration of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization. Why has Moscow presented its new initiative to the world community? Because, first and foremost, the implementation of space militarization plans would lead to an acute increase in the nuclear threat and deprive peoples of any hope of a day when nuclear weapons will disappear off the face of the earth. The arms race would acquire a qualitatively new, even more dangerous dimension in all directions.

The USSR has turned to all countries and peoples with the proposal to do everything in order to avert the arms race in space, in order to work jointly for the good of all mankind. The topicality of such an appeal, it seems to me, is obvious. Currently, proponents of the most varied political views are realizing the danger of the militarization of space.

[Surguchev] And another question: It is asked by Minsk inhabitant Sybkov. Is the negative reply from the White House to our proposal to join the moratorium on nuclear blasts final?

[Cheporov] Well, it's of course difficult to answer for Washington. But, I want to enphasize that the period of our moratorium stretches up to 1 January 1986. What does this mean? Washington has time to think and weigh the consequences of both its refusal and the reaction to this refusal from the public of the world. Criticism addressed at Washington's militaristic plans and demands for support for Soviet initiatives are to be heard everywhere today. First of all, they testify to the fact that the public understands: The genuine threats to the security of mankind emanate from those who are interested in the arms race, who are possessed by ambitions to achieve military superiority. The genuine issue in the current acute international situation is the need for a return to the road of detente, for constructive negotiations on curbing the arms race. That is precisely the course, a course bound for peace and universal security, being followed by the Soviet Union. The new Soviet initiatives have once again demonstrated the USSR's loyalty to a policy of peace.

Stockholm Conference

[Surguchev] Comrade Petrenko, our listener from Odessa, enquires about the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. He asks: Where do the disagreements lie on measures to build confidence and monitor military activity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO bloc countries, and have the sides made progress toward surmounting them? Andrey Yevgeniyev, international affairs journalist, replies to these questions:

[Yevgeniyev] Indeed, at the Stockholm conference extremely serious disagreements have arisen on a number of questions linked with confidence-building measures in the military sphere. Unfortunately, the sides' positions have not yet drawn any closer. We may begin with the fact that the United States and its NATO allies give unwarranted emphasis to military-technical questions, including that of verification, and endeavor to avoid discussion of important political questions. The Warsaw Pact countries, on the other hand, proceed from the premise that the political and military aspects of European security must be discussed as closely interrelated matters. It is our conviction that only a combination of major measures of a political nature and specific measures in the military sphere can truly restore the political climate in Europe to health.

At the same time, the Warsaw Pact countries attribute great significance to specific confidence-building measures in the military sphere too, in particular to notification and verification. They have, for instance, proposed that all major exercises by land, naval, and air forces, as well as major movements and transfers of troops, be subject to prior notification. The United States and NATO have adopted a different stance on this question. Their proposal on confidence-building measures provides for the supply of information on deployment of armed forces, and individual subunits and headquarters, that is to say, of that information which is in essence intelligence information.

At the same time the United States itself has no intention whatever of providing information on the distribution of units and formations on its territory; this includes the distribution of those units especially destined for military operations in Europe. The United States does not wish to provide notification of military operations by the Navy and Air Force, either. Why not? On what grounds does the United States put itself in a privileged position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact countries, and the neutral and nonaligned countries? These proposals pursue a perfectly obvious aim, that of obtaining unilateral advantages for the United States and NATO, and are thus unacceptable to us.

Furthermore, the NATO countries insist on verification and on-site inspection, which leads to the legitimization of espionage and interference in internal affairs. The legitimate question arises: How does confidence-building come into this? After all, the receipt of such information, on the contrary, intensifies suspicion regarding those seeking to obtain it. At the same time, the NATO proposals lack any real confidence-building measures, like a limitation on the scale of military exercises, notification of the more dangerous types of activity by naval and air forces, and much more. In other words, the United States and its NATO allies would like to suppplant real confidence - and security-building measures with an exposure of the structure and the work of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. By putting forward the so-called concept of transparancy, NATO's strategists are in essence asserting that their establishment of unilateral monitoring of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries is a little short of the best guarantee of the prevention of nuclear war. It transpires that not restrictions and reductions in armaments, not a renunciation of the use of armed force, but legitimized NATO espionage against the Warsaw Pact is what guarantees peace.

However, it is unlikely that many gullible people will be found, people able to believe this talk seriously and sincerely. Nor are any specialists likely to have any doubt that the striving to obtain espionage intelligence about the Armed Forces of the socialist countries, while keeping one's own military activity secret, is inseparably linked with the aggressive preparations of the North Atlantic bloc. Attempts to make monitoring an end in itself are incompatible in principle with the mandate of the Stockholm conference. Verification must be carried out in a form and on a scale appropriate to each specific confidence-building measure.

Generally speaking, the conclusion of any agreement in itself presupposes the sides' trust in each other with regard to their implementation of the obligations they take upon themselves. However, the manipulation of the problem of monitoring can only give rise to a legitimate question: Do the United States and its allies want to use it, as they have done several times at other forums, to block the work of the conference?

Baltic 'Provocation'

[Surguchev] Nikolay Semenovich Kondrashov, a war and labor veteran from the town of Sestroretsk, Leningrad Oblast, has sent us a letter expressing his indignation about the anti-Soviet so-called Baltic Tribunal, which has been organized in Copenhagen. How is this venture to be evaluated? What has given rise to it, Comrade Kondrashov asks.

[Cheporov] Before I reply to this question, the patently slanderous and provocative nature of the gathering in Copenhagen should be pointed out. The participants in it had the intention of condemning the Soviet Union for what they term the intention of condemning the Soviet Union for what they term the occupation of the Baltic republics in 1940.

If one takes as one's basis historical facts, there was never any question of an occupation of the Baltic regions by the Soviet Union.

As is known, in the second half of June 1940 in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the popular masses, angered by the antipopular policies of the bourgeois governments, removed these governments from office. In July of the same year, discharging the will of their electorates, the Lithuanian and Latvian people's Sejms and the State Duma of Lithuania proclaimed the reestablishment of Soviet power, which had been abolished in 1919 by the local bourgeoisie with the aid of foreign interventionary forces.

At the same time Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia decided to request that the USSR Supreme Soviet accept them as part of the Soviet Union. At the beginning of August 1940 this request was granted. That is how matters stood in reality. Then came the attack on our country by fascist Germany, and the occupation of a significant area of it, including the Soviet Baltic republics. There is truly every justification for speaking of their occupation by the Hitlerites.

However, the participants in the notorious Baltic Tribunal preferred to exploit a malicious anti-Soviet myth. Nothing else could be expected from the representatives of the reactionary emigre riff-raff who had gathered in Copenhagen, a riff-raff already besmirched, moreover, by having aided and abetted the fascist occupiers.

Now let us turn to the matter of who wanted this shameful, low-grade puppet-show organized, and to what end? Certain influential circles in the West, in whose hands the participants were mere puppets, very much want to discredit our country, and use all means to undermine the USSR's high international prestige. Now that the present U.S. Administration has proclaimed a crusade against socialism, these circles are displaying particular zeal in the sphere of organizing sundry anti-Soviet actions. Among these, according to the designs of the Washington ideologists, the Copenhagen assembly and the so-called Baltic Peace and Freedom-85 cruise, in which frenzied anti-Soviets also took part, were to assume considerable importance. Much was staked on these provocations, as they were specially timed for the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The provocateurs had a specific aim: to whip up a lather about imaginary violations of human rights, and limitations on the national rights of the peoples of the Baltic republics. This was supposed to add weight to assertions being circulated in the West about supposed nonobservance by the Soviet Union of the Helsinki Final Act.

But the calculations of those who organized these functions clearly miscarried. Even the Western news agencies and press admit that they did not elicit any noticeable public response in West Europe. And this is logical, since our country honestly and conscientiously implements all the terms of the Helsinki accords. Furthermore, the central thesis of the initiators of the Baltic provocation about the mythical Soviet occupation of the Baltic region was too patently slanderous.

PRAVDA'S KHARLANOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM241736 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov "International Review"]

[Text] Time for Action

This week the USSR Parliamentary Group appealed to the members of the parliament of the world's countries to take active action to halt the further buildup and improvement of nuclear arsenals. "Remembering the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedy," the message states, "parliamentarians must pool their efforts to ensure that atomic dust never again settles on our planet." The appeal stresses the importance of the USSR's decision to unilaterally halt any nuclear explosions as of 6 August. If the United States acted likewise this would serve as an example to the other nuclear powers, and the nuclear arms race would thereby be retarded and would then become completely impossible.

The Soviet parliamentarians' appeal is meeting with a broad response in the world. "What the Soviet Union is proposing," Indian parliament deputy V.P. Shiv stated, "is a real opportunity to halt the further buildup of nuclear arsenals, reduce, and ultimately eliminate them."

Many public figures, parliamentarians, scientists, and all people of goodwill realize that the time has come for action. They are inspired by the example of our country, which does not limit itself to appeals to the leading figures of the world's states to join in the struggle against the arms race, but also takes concrete unilateral steps along this path. A graphic new example of this is the moratorium on nuclear explosions declared by our country. "I personally, like many Americans," prominent American public figure Marilyn Bechtel, chief editor of the NEW WORLD REVIEW, "was particularly impressed by the fact that, in taking the decision to introduce the moratorium, the Soviet leadership interrupted the nuclear test program before it was completed. At the same time, the U.S. Administration's refusal to respond to the important Soviet initiative in a positive spirit is causing legitimate indignation."

The moratorium on nuclear explosions is by no means the only specific step by the Land of the Soviets demonstrating its genuine love of peace. Some 3 years ago the USSR assumed a unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and urged the United States to follow this example. A Soviet moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space has been in operation since 1983. The Soviet leadership has stated quite definitely that our country will not be the first to take weapons into space. The USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe and on the implementation of other countermeasures linked with the placement of American first-strike weapons -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- on the European Continent.

At the beginning of this year the Soviet Union proposed the introduction, for the duration of the Geneva talks, of a moratorium on the development [sozdaniye] (including scientific research work), testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space strike weapons and the freezing of strategic offensive arms. The Soviet proposals just submitted to the United Nations on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space under conditions of its nonmilitarization constitute a new concrete program aimed at preventing the arms race from moving into space.

Everybody who holds peace on earth dear highly assessed this contribution by the Soviet Union to the cause of ending the nuclear missile arms race.

"The Soviet initiatives," the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes, "are aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and developing cooperation among states with different social systems." "In the present tense international situation," Sayed A. Kazmi, general secretary of the British Association of Progressive Writers, has stated, "the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its unswerving aspiration to safeguard peace not only for the people of its own country but for the whole of mankind."

The world's peoples can see increasingly clearly the difference between the Soviet policy aimed at averting a nuclear missile catastrophe and the overtly militarist line in Washington, where there is still an aspiration to achieve military superiority over the USSR; enormous resources are being thrown into the crucible of the arms race for this purpose.

Lies Don't Get You Very Far

Who in the United States dreamed up the laughable fairytale that sinister agents are sprinkling American diplomats in Moscow with some kind of chemical powder to make it easier to observe them, and why? AFP confidently replies: a special group under the U.S. President headed by National Security Assistant R. McFarlane and White House Chief of Staff D. Regan. And it explains why it was necessary: "Compelled to react in some way to M.S. Gorbachev's initiatives (the most recent being the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, rejected by Washington), Reagan's aides decided to seize the initiative."

So that's the way it is! We propose that the reduction of nuclear missiles be tackled in earnest and in response they, evading concrete dialogue, attempt to fill people's minds with fabrication which do not hold water in any way. And they consider that they are "seizing the initiative."

Washington manifestly needed this diversionary maneuver to quell the wave of growing condemnation, including in the United States itself, of the course aimed at cranking up the nuclear arms race, examples of which the White House has been demonstrating in recent days.

The world public has interpreted as an overt challenge the program for testing new types of weapons of mass destruction which the Pentagon began a few days ago with a nuclear explosion in the state of Nevada. As is reported, the first explosion will be followed by a whole series of tests whose purpose is being kept secret. The mayor of Hiroshima -- the city which experienced a devastating nuclear strike 40 years ago -- stated in a cable to the U.S. Embassy: "The American tests demonstrate that Washington is flouting the wishes of the world's peoples, who want the nuclear threat eliminated."

The world press has also reacted to yet another aspect of the series of nuclear explosions that has begun. Just before they started, statements appeared in the United States that the Pentagon needs the tests to develop [razrabotka] individual elements of the "star wars" program. This was primarily a reference to a combat laser device being developed in the United States which destroys a target with the aid of powerful rays. These rays are to be produced with the aid of a nuclear explosion on a device to put into space. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI writes that back under President Carter a special tunnel was built at a Nevada nuclear test site to carry out such experiments, which are being continued under the present administration. As THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine reports, other types of a "new generation of nuclear arms" are being developed at the Livermore radiation laboratory.

So what, then, about Reagan's promise that his space militarization program has the objective of eliminating nuclear missile weapons?

In fact, as we can see, it is not a question of "eliminating" them but of developing and placing in space new and even more threatening types of nuclear arms.

And not only nuclear arms, although they are not becoming any less dangerous as a result. It has just been announced by the White House that the United States plans to carry out tests of a strike antisatellite weapon in the very near future. It is planned to use a high-altitude F-15 aircraft to launch a two-stage missile which is to hit an American satellite which is no longer needed. A special instrument-carrying satellite will then be put into orbit and will also be hit so that the instruments can tranmit data on the new weapon's contact with a space object.

There can be no two opinions about the purpose for which antisatellite weapons of this type are being developed and tested. Their task at the moment of delivering a first nuclear missile strike is to destroy Soviet satellite warning and communications systems and deprive the USSR of the possibility of controlling its counterstrike means. That is, the current tests are among the initial links in the entire "star wars" system, whose insane objective is to attempt to inflict a nuclear missile strike on the Soviet Union with impunity.

As has become the White House custom, these plans, which are of the greatest danger for the cause of peace, are sprinkled with empty assurances that the new tests allegedly do not violate the ABM Treaty and will supposedly promote the success of the Geneva talks. The stupidity of assurances of this kind is obvious. Only people who have either completely lost any conception of logical thinking or are engaged in deliberate deception can develop and test space weapons and assert that they will promote the prevention of the militarization of space.

But, as is known, lies don't get you very far.

Gallows and Tortures

He is 30 years old. His name is Benjamin Moloise, poet and member of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. For over 2 years now he has been languishing behind prison walls in the country of racial oppression. A "confession" to the killing of a policeman has been extracted from him under torture. Last week the racists intended to carry out the death sentence passed on Moloise in 1983. The execution was stayed only under pressure from the public in Africa and throughout the world.

Back in January 1984 the UN Security Council demanded clemency for Benjamin Moloise. This demand was repeated at the United Nations last week. But what do UN demands mean for the goons? Gallows and tortures, shooting of demonstrators in the streets, and mass arrests -- this is the daily reality in the Republic of South Afria [RSA]. Over 600 persons have been killed in the country since last September alone, including scores of eminent fighters against apartheid and trade union figures who have fallen victim to the bullets or knives of a gang of assassins set up by the local security organs. In response to the world public's unanimous demand that Nelson Mandela, leader of South Africa's African National Congress, be released from jail, the racists set his home in the city of Brandfort on fire, and Mandela's wife Winnie, afraid for her own life, was forced to hide among friends.

None of this needs any comment. The facts speak for themselves: The latest outbursts of police repressions followed immediately on RSA President P. Botha's speech in Durban, a speech which, long before it was delivered, was advertised by the Western press as some kind of turnabout by the Pretoria authorities in the direction of improving the conditions under which the African majority in the RSA exists.

Newspapers in the United States and West European countries reported that, at the secret meeting held between R. McFarlane and RSA Foreign Minister Roelof Botha in Vienna, the latter promised that "racial reforms" would be implemented in the country which, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, "would open the way for some degree of participation by Africans in government." All this, it was reported, would be announced in the RSA President's speech in Durban.

Finally, the speech was delivered. The very same newspaper was forced to conclude that, following the speech, "moderate politicians are in a state of shock and dismay." President P. Both not only failed to announce any serious reforms but, on the contrary, uttered insults against the anti-apartheid fighters and threatened that his government is prepared to resort "to more resolute measures."

The blood that is now being shed in the streets of South African cities testifies that P. Botha's government has kept its promises. The apartheid regime not only operates without any restraint, but is backed by the most cruel police repressions. According to O. Tambo, president of South Africa's African National Congress, "the racist clique of reactionaries and bloodthirsty fascists in South Africa rejects any proposals meant to settle the South African problem." Albeit reluctantly, the press in most capitalist states was forced to admit the fact that Botha's speech failed to produce anything new.

There are, however, Western countries where a number of newspapers and many eminent government figures are trying to look for -- as THE WASHINGTON POST put it -- "grounds for optimism and encouragement" in the South African president's speech. It is not hard to guess that the United States is foremost among them. Reagan's assistant R. McFarlane declared in an interview with ABC TV that "The president will remain loyal to the 'constructive engagement'" with the racists in Pretoria and that Reagan intends, like before, to veto any possible U.S. Congress resolution on the imposition of sanctions against the RSA.

Following in Washington's footsteps, London officialdom has also adopted a stance in support of the apartheid regime. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office, briefing journalists on his government's line, discovered "a number of positive aspects" in P. Botha's speech. According to the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, this turnabout has occurred on direct orders from M. Thatcher.

But right-wing circles in the United States did not limit themselves to just verbal approval of the apartheid regime. Evangelical preacher J. Falwell was urgently sent to South Africa. This is the very same Falwell, "friend of the U.S. President," who has established an extensive radio and television network for the propaganda of obscurantism and anticommunism in America, which was used to actively support Reagan during both his election campaigns. The preacher from the United States, together with several RSA religious figures, attended a meeting with President Botha and declared afterwards that apartheid in South Africa is "a social reality" and therefore cannot be liquidated in any way.

This is a direct fusion of the ideology and actions of American reactionaries, standing behind the incumbent U.S. Administration, with the "social reality" in the RSA, based on oppression and bloodshed. Let us note that the most active support for and approval of South Africa's hangmen and thugs comes from those very same U.S. figures who scream the loudest when the issue concerns "human rights" in the socialist countries.

The reigning regime in the RSA has become a disgrace for humanity. That it be wiped from the face of the earth -- such is the demand by all honest people on the globe.

SAMANTHA SMITH DIES IN U.S. PLANE CRASH

LD261052 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] New York August 26 TASS -- a Bar Harbor airlines plane crashed at Auburn-Lewiston Municipal Airport (Maine) while trying to land Sunday night, killing all eight people aboard, including Samantha Smith, the girl who visited the Soviet Union in July 1983. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) NEWS AGENCY has reported that 13-year-old American schoolgirl Samantha Smith and her father Arthur Smith were among the six passengers and two crewmen killed in the crash.

The name of Samantha Smith is well-known in the USSR and around the world. In July 1983 at the invitation of Soviet public organizations she visited the Soviet Union where she saw for herself the sincere desire of the Soviet people to live in peace and to prevent nuclear war. Upon returning to the United States she published a book about her stay in the USSR and her meetings with Soviet children. She stated last year that the innermost desire of Soviet people is to keep peace on earth. She said she knew that her fellowcountrymen, ordinary Americans, want the same and, it means, that the two peoples should combine their efforts in the struggle for clear skies over the planet.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS AGENCY points out that the plane with Samantha Smith on board, which was on a flight from Boston to Augusta (Maine), "had been diverted for an unspecified reason" to Lewiston airport where it exploded on impact during a night-time landing attempt.

Gorbachev Cables Condolences

LD271228 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a telegram of condolences to Mrs. Jane Smith. The telegram reads:

"Please accept deep condolences on the tragic death of your daughter Samantha and husband Arthur.

"Everyone in the Soviet Union who have known Samantha Smith will remember for ever the image of the American girl who, like millions of Soviet young men and women, dreamt about peace, and about friendship between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union."

BLOCK, MESYATS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD261457 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug (TASS) -- Prospects for Soviet-American cooperation in the agricultural sphere were discussed in the course of a conversation here today between Valentin Mesyats, the USSR minister of agriculture, and John Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture.

Later in the day a conversation took place between John Block and Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade. They considered questions related to the further development of bilateral trade.

COMMENTARY ON 'HARSH' PRE-SUMMIT U.S. ATTITUDE

LD231205 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In a strong protest to the State Department on Thursday, the Soviet Union said that allegations about chemical agent being used on Americans in the Soviet Union are part of a plan to poison the atmosphere in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and to fan hostility toward the Soviet people. In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Redman rushed to dismiss rumors that the anti-Soviet allegations were intended to sabotage the Soviet-American summit meeting in November.

However, political analysts and news services appear to be convinced that the timing of the charges against this country is not accidental. The French news agency, FRANCE PRESSE, THE NEW YORK TIMES and other media outlets believe that together with the announced test of an antisatellite weapon against a used-up American satellite, the story about so-called spy dust is intended to demonstrate the toughness of the White House, and at the same time to distract the attention of the public from Soviet peace initiatives.

These days people cannot but compare the attitude of Moscow and Washington to arms control. Two Soviet moratoriums are in effect. One of them, on launching any kinds of antisatellite weapons has been in force since 1983. The second, on all nuclear blasts, was introduced on 6 August this year. The White House responded with detonating another nuclear device in Nevada last Saturday, and announced that the United States would proceed with testing antisatellite weapons meant to knock out Soviet satellites, since they are in orbit to warn about a nuclear strike. In other words, antisatellite weapons are a means of aggression because they would blind the other side. What's more, the technologies of antisatellite weapons are such that they can be used against missiles as well. And this puts them into the same category with space weapons. Therefore the administration's antisatellite program undermines the Soviet-American ABM treaty of 1972. This fact was mentioned in an editorial by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday.

This perilous brinkmanship has to be justified. The only way to do so is to discredit Soviet peace initiatives and Moscow's restraint, and to poison the atmosphere between the two countries. Such is the line adopted by the White House tacticians. By striking a harsh pre-summit attitude they hope to lower public expectations and guard the Reagan administration against criticism for its uncompromising stand.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES U.S. PAPER ON SPY DUST

PM271240 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Absurd Claims"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Aug -- Official Washington is making active efforts to fan the latest anti-Soviet campaign, which is based on absurd claims fabricated by the U.S. State Department on the use in the Soviet Union of "chemical substances for observing U.S. Embassy staffers."

Describing the reaction to the fabrication among Western diplomats in the USSR, THE WASHINGTON POST notes their increasingly skeptical attitude toward the State Department's claims about "invisible powder."

If even nonspecialists immediately recognized the falsity of the State Department's crude concoction, what can one say about the experts. "As far as I know, no chemical exists that can be sprayed on a person so as to establish with whom he comes into contact," THE WASHINGTON POST was told by John Hicks, a chemical expert from the FBI.

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE PREPARATIONS OBSTRUCT BAN

LD242042 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Excerpts] Agreement has been reached in the United States Congress on the allocation of $155 million in the next fiscal year to develop new kinds of chemical weapons. Commentary is by our observer Yuriy Solton, and this is what he writes:

First of all this envisages the manufacture of binary weapons. This is a new, highly toxic substance to paralyze the nerves and which affects humans at once. A small amount of that chemical is quite enough to achieve a devastating effect on vast densely populated areas. Construction has been completed in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, of a production facility that will manufacture 70,000 chemical shells, mainly binary, every month. Yet the chemical arsenals already stockpiled in the United States are tremendous as it is.

Scientists have estimated that the United States has already stockpiled a quantity of chemical weapons sufficient to kill humanity several times over, but the Pentagon thinks that that is too little. In 1983 a 5-year program for chemically rearming America was put into action. And to implement this in full it's planned to spend more than $10 billion. So, as one can see, this program is being meticulously carried out.

Now, where does the United States intend to apply the chemical weapons -- after all, the United States doesn't intend to contaminate its own territory and poison the Americans? The men in the Pentagon, U.S. newspapers point out, bank on using chemical weapons in Europe, in the Middle East and in other areas far removed from the territory of the United States. Chemical weapons can practically appear and be applied wherever there are U.S. military bases or American aircraft carriers are cruising.

And the United States is itself getting ready for chemical warfare. The U.S. Armed Forces are now the scene of a restructuring and strengthening of the military chemical services, and special training schools are being set up. Methods for waging chemical warfare were worked out by the Americans at their latest military maneuvers in Federal Germany, South Korea and in the South Atlantic.

The threat of chemical warfare is becoming ever more real. The United Nations has time and again urged ending the manufacture of chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles. A persistent struggle for banning chemical weapons is being waged by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

But the United States is evading all these appeals and proposals. The draft agreement the United States tabled before the disarmament committee in Geneva is actually aimed at preventing agreement on the banning of chemical weapons.

That draft has the character of an ultimatum envisaging the inspection of chemical enterprises in the socialist countries and forbidding such an inspection of the privately owned plants in the United States, where most of America's chemical weapons are being manufactured.

By putting up obstacles to prevent reaching an agreement on a total ban of chemical weapons, and by stepping up their production, the United States is assuming responsibility for a new and dangerous round in the arms race, in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction that threaten mankind with what could be described as silent death.

U.S. Navy Tactics Criticized

PM131541 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank A. Kieselev "Military-Technical Review": "Chemical War at Sea. Another Adventurist Pentagon Design"]

[Text] It follows from press reports that the U.S. legislative organs have, in practice, already adopted a decision to allocate funds for the production of a new variety of chemical ammunition, binary ammunition. With this action, one more step has been taken on the path of chemical rearmament which is part of the large-scale program designed to ensure U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

Commenting on the Senate debate on the question of allocating the necessary appropriations for the production of binary weapons, the NEW SCIENTIST magazine points out that it was accompanied by the Reagan administration's insinuations about the so-called "Soviet chemical threat." Commentators admit, the magazine emphasizes, that if Congress supports the Pentagon strategists, this will be the start of the mightiest chemical rearmament in the West.

The American program of so-called "chemical modernization" embraces all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces, including the Navy. As the Western press testifies, the Pentagon is seeking to equip with chemical weapons not only warships, but also the transport ships used to deliver military freight to overseas theaters of military operations.

The foreign press does not conceal the fact that the U.S. Navy possesses a wide range of means for waging chemical war. The large number of arsenals, military chemical enterprises, test and scientific research centers, proving grounds, and stores located both in the continental part of the United States and outside it, make it possible to supply warships with the most modern toxins.

Foreign commentators emphasize that American specialists have long been cherishing the idea of using chemical weapons in sea operations. However, for a number of reasons, it has long been impossible to realize it.

The foreign press points out that new opportunities appeared in the late fifties and early sixties, when highly toxic nerve poisons emerged. It was precisely then that the American military began actively resolving questions on the use of this kind of mass destruction weapon not only on dry land but also at sea.

The creation of binary toxins was the next major step on the path of enlarging chemical arsenals, including those for use at sea. The action of binary toxins is based on the use of two (hence the term "binary") nontoxic or low toxic components which are capable of a chemical reaction resulting in the formation of a combat toxin of the sarin or VX type.

These components are housed separately in the ammunition and are mixed only during the flight to the target.

According to the views of U.S. naval experts, an important advantage of chemical weapons is the possibility of inflicting considerable casualties on enemy naval manpower with the help of means which "are silent, have no smell, taste, or color, and are hardly liable to be detected quickly either by the organs of sense or with the help of instruments." According to their calculations, the atmosphere over water remains contaminated longer than over dry land.

Foreign specialists point out that chemicals possess a wide range of harmful effects. The use of some of them leads to a rapid fatal outcome, while others put enemy personnel out of action only temporarily. And they go on to draw this conclusion: Toxins will make it possible to achieve greater casualties in comparison to conventional weapons.

Cherishing their designs, the Pentagon strategists cynically claim that the use of chemical weapons at sea is preferable when it is necessary to make an immediate strike on a lone ship or group of ships and also on a specific onshore target with an area of up to 1.5 square kilometers. They believe that the greatest effect from combat use against sea targets could be achieved if the personnel of enemy ships subjected to an attack do not know that they are in a contaminated atmosphere until the first signs of poisoning appear on the personnel.

Commenting on this idea, foreign commentators point out that the U.S. Navy's guiding documents recommend the covert use of chemical weapons. The technique for doing this is even set forth: For example, shipboard tube artillery is to fire conventional and chemical ammunition by turns or alternately.

The U.S. Navy is also developing special vehicles to deliver toxins to the target which make it possible to contaminate large areas. In the opinion of experts, it will be possible with their help not only to achieve the initial effect of surprise by masking the very moment of attack but also to maintain that effect until the harmful effect of the toxins manifests itself.

American specialists believe that the efficiency of the combat use of these weapons will be higher at comparatively low wind speeds, for the wind has a profound impact on the dispersal of toxins. And, as the foreign press points out, the effect of surprise initially, as well as in the course of combat operations, can be realized by means of the extensive contamination of the air from the leeward side of ship formations or enemy bases.

The U.S. Navy now possesses a large assortment of delivery vehicles for this lethal cargo. The most widespread chemical ammunition on board American warships are bombs of varying caliber, rockets, aerosol thermogenerators, airborne discharge devices, artillery shells, mines, and other devices of an explosive and disposal nature. All of these types of ammunition are distinguished from conventional ones only in terms of their special contents.

Chemical ammunition of the explosive type is subdivided into contact and remote-control ammunition. With the help of contact ammunition, foreign military specialists point out, it is possible to achieve accurate strikes against large and small, stationary and moving enemy sea targets, regardless of wind direction and weather conditions. The U.S. Navy Department has recently been planning the possibility of using chemical weapons with the help of sea-based cruise missiles; which, in view of their long range (up to 2,500 km) and accuracy of strike (down to 30 meters), will, in their opinion, considerably enhance the efficiency of the use of this kind of weapon.

The facts cited are further graphic evidence that the Pentagon, seeking military superiority for the United States and its allies in key regions of the world ocean, is utilizing all means, including building up means of mass destruction, the latest models of chemical weapons.

U.S. SPECIAL SERVICES PLAN 'TERRORIST ACTIONS'

PM221519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by N. Andreyev in response to reader's letter: "Pentagon's Dangerous 'Innovation'" -- first graf is reader's letter]

[Text] The press has published reports that U.S. special subunits carrying out secret operations have been swelled by a further subunit, the "U.S. Army Intelligence Support Agency" ["Sluzhba podderzhki razvedyvatelnykh usiliy armii SSHA"]. Could you describe the kind of subunit this is? P. Yayshchenko, Nikopol.

Esteemed Comrade Yashchenko, the "U.S. Army Intelligence Support Agency" can only be reckoned a relative innovation. This strictly secret Pentagon subunit has been functioning for 5 years now. The agency was created in 1980, after the failure of the U.S. special services' attempts to free the group of U.S. diplomats in Tehran who had been taken hostage by the Iranian authorities. The "U.S. Army Intelligence Support Agency" was given the task of mounting "active intelligence operations under the conditions of crisis situations" in various parts of the world. The agency was headed by General Stillwell, U.S. deputy under secretary of state for policy.

Initially this subunit of the U.S. special services united under its standards a little over 5,000 handpicked soldiers with a good knowledge of the methods of hand-to-hand fighting and subversion and sabotage skills. The chief prerogative of the AISA, as the "U.S. Army Intelligence Support Agency" is called, is that it operates without informing Congress, as is required by law, and is accountable only to the defense secretary and an intelligence leader of the kind that, as is well known, CIA Director William Casey is.

Any information concerning the "threat to U.S. vital interests" can serve as a pretext for bringing in the AISA. This information, "if circumstances require," can always be fabricated on instructions from the administration. Indeed, this has already frequently occurred in practice. For instance, in the case of Grenada. It is well known that the military actions against that tiny republic in the Caribbean were sanctioned by the White House after the crude falsification of the "serious danger" to U.S. interests in that country had been circulated.

To legitimize retroactively "secret operations" of this kind conducted by the AISA special detachments in close collaboration with the CIA, a year ago President Reagan signed secret Directive No 138, asserting "the principle of delivering preemptive strikes" with a view to "combating terrorism" abroad. But in practice this document also had another important aspect. Under cover of "antiterrorist activity" the U.S. special services began to use various extremist organizations and "commando"-type groups consisting of foreigners created with U.S. Government money to organize acts of terror and sabotage against inconvenient governments and regimes. These "commando" groups immediately began their operations, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, in about 12 countries, mainly in Central America and the Near and Far East.

The world public recently learned the facts relating to a monstrous crime which the U.S. special services committed at the hands of the "commandos" they themselves had trained. One of these detachments including, according to foreign press evidence, Lebanese and "representatives of other countries," blew up an automobile packed with explosives outside the residence of one of the leaders of the Shi'ite organization. Some 80 people were killed and over 200 were seriously maimed and injured.

In connection with criminal action by the U.S. special services, Senator P. Leahy, vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, has stated that Congress knew nothing of the terrorist actions preplanned by the U.S. special services and promised to hold a special investigation at his own initiative into another six or seven similar operations from among those in which U.S. subunits "for fighting terrorism" have taken part.

Actually, it is hard to speculate in advance on how the U.S. senator's investigation will end. Most likely with nothing. The organizers and executors of clandestine operations will undoubtedly make every effort to remove from the fire of possible criticism the present U.S. Administration responsible for taking decisions on "preemptive strikes." However, it is scarcely likely that anyone will be able to conceal the fact that the United States engages in international terrorism at state level.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES 'UNFRIENDLY' U.S. ACTIONS

PM231658 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Unfriendly Action. The U.S. Department of State Creates Barriers to Soviet Representatives"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Aug -- "Soviet representatives refused permission to shoot a movie about Vancouver" -- this is the banner headline beneath which the Vancouver newspaper COLUMBIA front-paged an article about the Reagan administration's discriminatory decision aimed at clouding Soviet-American relations. As has already been reported, the U.S. Department of State on a clearly farfetched pretext refused a Soviet television film crew permission to shoot a movie about the city. The crew had been invited there by the Chkalov memorial committee, set up in the city in honor of the 20 June 1937 landing in Vancouver of a Soviet ANT-25 aircraft with V.P. Chkalov, G.F. Baydukov, and A.V. Belyakov on board at the end of the first nonstop flight from Moscow to America over the North Pole.

The administration's decision has caused bewilderment not only among Vancouver's residents, but also among the public in many other cities on the U.S. West Coast. It was reported by such major newspapers as THE SEATTLE TIMES, the OREGONIAN, and others. One gets the impression that, instead of encouraging a dialogue between our countries and creating a favorable atmosphere before the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President R. Reagan, the United States is making attempts to create barriers to the development of such a dialogue.

San Francisco, 22 Aug -- The U.S. Department of State has refused staffers from the USSR Consulate-General permission to attend a friendly volleyball match between representative teams of the Soviet Union and the United States.

It is perfectly obvious that the Department of State's unfriendly action is motivated by purely political considerations. The San Francisco game is due to take place at the Cow Palace just outside the city's southern limits, which staffers of USSR representative offices cannot cross without special permission from the Department of State.

Yet a freeway available for the free movement of staffers of USSR official institutions traveling south runs only a few meters away from the Cow Palace!

U.S. PREPARING NEW TRADE WAR 'ATTACKS'

LD270733 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The United States is intensively getting ready for new attacks on the fronts of its protracted trade with competitors.

UPI reports that strong protectionist winds are now blowing on the Capitol Hill. Indeed, according to the press, the U.S. Congress is already considering a total of 200 draft bills calling for tougher "retaliation" against a number of West European, Asian and Latin American countries. These measures include higher tariffs on many imports, additional quotas or imposition of "voluntary agreements" restricting the supply of certain products to the U.S. markets, like those which Washington has forced on Tokyo already on more than one occasion.

Judging by a report from another news agency, AP, the thrust of the new attack is aimed against foreign steel-makers. The tough restrictions which have already been imposed in that field do not satisfy U.S. steel producers. The leaders of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the main amalgamation of the U.S. bosses of the iron and steel industry, demanded in a letter to the U.S. special envoy to trade talks, Clayton Yeutter, additional measures to "restrain" the competitors' onslaught. Their demand is fully in accord with the intentions of President Reagan himself, who recently promised to slash by almost 7 per cent the share of foreign steel-makers' products on the U.S. markets. Yeutter said in his reply letter that the results in that field would be obvious within the next few months.

All this belies anew the claims of the U.S. Administration and of President Reagan personally that the United States is committed to the principles of free international trade and that it strongly rejects protectionism in trade with other countries.

HUBEI, WUHAN OFFICIALS HONOR SOVIET ARMY HEROES

LD261029 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0743 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (TASS) -- XINHUA news agency reports that responsible officials of the people's governments of the Province of Hubei and the city of Wuhan have laid wreaths on the graves of the fallen heroes of the Soviet Army to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the war against the Japanese invaders and in the antifascist war. The ribbons on the wreaths were inscribed: Eternal glory to the heroes of the Red Army of the Soviet Union who fell in the war of resistance against the Japanese invaders!

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA RECALLS LIBERATION OF NE CHINA

PM261533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Ledovskiy article under the rubric "On the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of Northeast China": "They Fulfilled Their International Duty With Honor"]

[Excerpts] "The Red Army, the Army of the great Soviet people, is going to the assistance of its ally China and the friendly Chinese people. Here too, in the East, it is raising its combat banners as the army-liberator of the peoples of China, Manchuria, and Korea from Japanese oppression and slavery." These words from the address to the Chinese people by Marshal of the Soviet Union A.M. Vasilevskiy, commander in chief of the Soviet troops in the Far East, characterized graphically the Soviet Army's noble aims when it stepped onto the soil of Northeast China.

On 1 October 1949 the Chinese people celebrated the victory of the revolution and the proclamation of the PRC. The Chinese people voiced very sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for the fact that, as Liu Shaoqi, the eminent CPC figure, pointed out, "despite the tremendous sacrifices that it made and the devastation, it embarked without delay on the anti-Japanese war and destroyed the Japanese Kwangtung Army."

After the formation of the PRC the revolutionary base in the northeast acquired new significance. For China was faced with the task of rebuilding the country after the anti-Japanese and civil wars. Here too, thanks to the Soviet Union's international assistance, Manchuria became the chief mainstay of People's China. At the time of the PRC's formation, when ruin still reigned in the country, large factories and plants, mines, and power stations were being commissioned in the northeast with the assistance of the Soviet specialists who had gone there. Production was growing.

And it was no coincidence that during the very first days after the victory of the revolution hundreds and thousands of representatives of the country's broad public hastened to the northeast from all parts of China. As the newspaper DONGBEI RIBAO pointed out 3 October 1949, they saw for themselves the USSR's tremendous assistance. They described the attitude of "Soviet soldiers and officers to Chinese workers as their own brothers" and told how the Soviet command "helped Chinese peasants to plow the fields with its own horses," how "Soviet doctors gave their own blood to save gravely ill Chinese," and how, through the heroic efforts of the working people assisted by the Soviet friends, the northeast was being turned into "China's major industrial base."

Zhu De, an eminent PRC figure, emphasized that China's liberation from the Japanese occupiers and the victory of the Chinese revolution are "inseparable from the Soviet Union's friendly assistance." The experience of history attests most convincingly that our country and its armed forces not only fulfilled their liberation mission with honor but also made a significant contribution to the victory of the revolution in China.

KORNIYENKO MEETS AFGHAN, PAKISTANI MINISTERS

LD261711 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpt] During a stopover in Moscow on their way to Geneva, the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, Shah Mohammad Dost and Yaqub Khan, have had meetings with the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Georgiy Korniyenko.

KARMAL DELIVERS ADDRESS ON ISLAMIC HOLIDAY

LD261449 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 26 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, addressed the Afghan people on national television and radio on the occasion of the beginning of an Islamic holiday, 'Id al-Adha.

On behalf of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Republic, he congratulated the Afghan people, all Moslems around the world, including the peoples of Afghanistan's neighbours Iran and Pakistan on the occasion, and wished peace, security, friendship and cooperation to all peoples in the world.

He urged Islamic peoples to strengthen unity and cohesion in the struggle to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race, ensure a lasting peace and security, end nuclear tests on earth and in outer space, and remove seats of tension in various parts of the world.

The Afghan leader denounced the attempts by world imperialism and regional reaction to reverse the revolutionary process in Afghanistan, bring the country back to the times of medieval backwardness and oppression of the people.

The April revolution paved the way for freedom and progress, for cultural and social development, Karmal pointed out. The aim of the PDPA is to raise steadily the living standards of the working Moslems in the country with observance of the national customs of the peoples living in Afghanistan.

A Ministry for Islamic Affairs and Aqwaf and a Supreme Council of ulemas and clergy were established in the Republic for the first time in its history. They maintain offices in all provinces of the country. Dozens of Madrasahs (theological schools) are operating, religious subjects are taught at all general educational schools and lycees.

The Afghan leader stressed that the state sets aside considerable funds to repair and build new mosques, extend material aid to those making a Hajj to Mecca.

Karmal resolutely denounced the barbaric crimes perpetrated on Afghan soil by gangs of mercenaries of imperialism and reaction by whose proxy the undeclared war against the Afghan people is continuing. The so-called "defenders of Islam" murder Afghan civilians, destroy mosques and kill mullahs, he said. The Afghan people wrathfully condemn the crimes and are prepared to defend the revolutionary gains.

TASS NOTES U.S. PRESSURE ON PHILIPPINES

LD231409 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, August 23 TASS -- A meeting of the Philippine Cabinet held here discussed questions in connection with a revision of the so-called "special relations" between the Philippines and the United States ensuring unilateral political and economic advantages for the U.S. side, the BULLETIN TODAY said.

In keeping with a decision of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, a special parliamentary commission was set up last month to review the whole package of Philippine-American relations. According to Blas Ople, minister of labour and employment, this became necessary because the "partnership" system, which Washington is trying to force on Manila is fraught with a total loss by the Philippines of the right to vote on questions of home and foreign policy. The USA uses the existing bilateral agreements for bringing political pressure to bear on the Philippines and for open interference in its home affairs, the minister stressed.

A fresh example of such interference have been the demands, which were put forward again the other day by U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth. He demanded in the form of an ultimatum that the Marcos administration carry out a reform of "democratic institutions" and forced cut and dried "prescriptions" for the resolution of the country's economic problems. The statements by Stephen Bosworth, the newspaper PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS points out, are evidence that Washington uses political blackmail for the creation of such conditions in the Philippines that would ensure for the United States the task of complete subordination of that country to its interests.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON INDONESIAN PROGRESS, TIES

PM261130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Andreyev: "Indonesia: The Years of Independence"]

[Text] Forty years ago, on 17 August 1945, a new state, the Republic of Indonesia, appeared on the political map. In the favorable situation that took shape in the world as a result of the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism, the Indonesian people completed their courageous and bloody struggle against foreign domination which had lasted for over 3 centuries. This dealt a blow to the entire system of colonialism, which considerably accelerated the process of its total collapse.

After gaining independence the Indonesian people were faced with new ordeals. It took a great deal of effort to repel attacks by imperialist forces who were resorting to direct intervention and, through agents inside the country, organizing separatist revolts in an attempt to bring back the past. In the fifties and sixties Indonesia conducted a vigorous policy course which earned it great international prestige. Together with a number of other Afro-Asian states this country, where the historic principles of Bandung were born, has made a considerable contribution to the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and the prevention of nuclear war.

After the well-known events of 30 September 1965, Indonesia's foreign policy course was officially reoriented toward obtaining financial and economic assistance from the West, which was bound to affect its international ties. Recently, however, positive changes have occurred in Indonesia's foreign policy.

On the basis of definite successes in the economy, the republic's leadership is seeking to acquire greater independence in international affairs. Jakarta is increasingly displaying a desire to dissociate itself from the aggressive U.S. course and to uphold national interests to a greater extent.

These improvements, although they have not yet assumed the character of a stable trend, are reflected primarily in the approach to questions of war and peace. In their speeches Indonesian leaders are expressing grave concern in connection with the mounting threat of nuclear war, the arms race, and the danger of its transfer to space, although the pronouncements on these questions are sometimes on the cautious side. The feeling is that Jakarta does not want to complicate relations and annoy Washington, with whom it has multifaceted ties. Nevertheless one can easily recognize, in these carefully weighted statements, the Indonesian Government's realization of what could happen to mankind and to Indonesia itself as a result of the plans the United States has to establish world hegemony by building up the nuclear arms race. This seems to be the primary reason why Indonesian representatives at the United Nations and other international organizations support many peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union.

Indonesia has become more active within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. Increasingly it is acting as initiator of its various forums. The organizers made a considerable contribution to the success of the jubilee celebrations in Jakarta in April, marking the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian countries' conference in Bandung.

Constructive elements are also discernible in Indonesian policy in the Southeast Asian region. There is now a growing awareness in Jakarta that the course of confrontation with the Indochinese states toward which the imperialista are agitating ASEAN countries and may have dangerous consequences. Hence Indonesia's readiness, albeit demonstrated inconsistently, to hold a political dialogue with the SRV and hence certain practical steps in that sphere. The recent exchange of visits by foreign ministers and also prominent military leaders of the SRV and Indonesia gives cause for optimism that this positive trend will develop and pave the way for a broader constructive dialogue between the states of Indochina and ASEAN.

Substantial adjustments are also being made in Indonesia's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The course of improving and activating cooperation with them, above all in the trade and economic spheres, is an official area of Indonesian foreign policy.

The Soviet Union's attitude toward these changes is positive. As is known, the USSR welcomed the birth of the Indonesian state and has been giving it active and multifacted assistance. It was manifested in the form of political and diplomatic support during the struggle against the Dutch occupation and in subsequent years, in aiding the construction of a number of major facilities in key sectors of the Indonesian economy, training national cadres, strengthening the country's defense capability, and, finally, in the liberation of West Iran. In what was a difficult period for the Indonesian people they were able to see who their real friends were and who their enemies were.

For certain reasons, since the mid-sixties there has been a marked reduction in the volume of Soviet-Indonesian cooperation. The climate of our mutual relations was affected by the campaign against left-wing forces unleashed in Indonesia. The Soviet Union condemned the aforementioned actions, and as is known, it continues to adhere to this principled stance.

But life has shown convincingly that complications in relations between the USSR and Indonesia are by no means in their interests.

They only benefit the neocolonialists who have been trying constantly for many years to undermine the foundation of Soviet-Indonesian cooperation and sow the seeds of distrust and suspicion between the peoples of our countries.

The abundant experience of mutual relations between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia has also demonstrated that, despite belonging to different sociopolitical systems, they can cooperate effectively in many spheres. This conclusion was correct in the past and it is fully applicable to the present. The 1984 visits to the Soviet Union by M. Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign minister, and Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry, revealed broad potential for activating bilateral contacts and ties in the political, trade, economic, sports, cultural, and other spheres. It is gratifying to note that the accords reached on this score are gradually being implemented.

There is no doubt that, given good will on both sides and consideration for mutual interests, Soviet-Indonesian cooperation, based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, has fairly good [neplokhiye] prospects. As for the Soviet Union, it is prepared to take practical steps to deepen and expand this cooperation.

On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia Soviet people sincerely wish the Indonesian people success in strengthening independence, in economic development, and in overcoming the difficulties on that road.

LAOTIAN LEADER PHOMVIHAN VISITS 26 AUG

Welcomed by Aliyev

LD260843 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 26 TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport, he was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Gevdar Aliyev, by other officials.

Tashkent Stopover

LD252039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, made a stopover in Tashkent today en route to Moscow. He arrived in the Soviet Union for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport Kaysone Phomvihan was met by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. In the welcoming party was Thongsavat Khaikhamphitoun, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the USSR.

Lenin Mausoleum Tribute

LD270832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, visited the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Mausoleum today and laid a wreath. He honored the memory of the creator of the CPSU and the founder of the first socialist state in the world with several minutes of silence. The guest paid his tribute of deep respect to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the years of the Great Patriotic War in the struggle with fascism, for freedom and the independence of the motherland, for peace and happiness on the planet.

With the Laotian leader were Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR: and other official persons.

GREETINGS SENT ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

PM231638 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Esteemed comrades!

On the occasion of the Romanian people's national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send to the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the communists, and the whole fraternal Romanian people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

The 23 August 1944 armed uprising implemented by Romania's patriotic forces, headed by the communists, under the conditions of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive, and the rout of the German fascist forces during the Yassy-Kishinev operation led to the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship in the country. A fundamental turnabout occurred in the destinies of the Romanian people, opening the way to profound political and socioeconomic transformations.

The Romanian working people, under the Communist Party's leadership and in close cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, scored significant successes during the postwar years, transforming their country into a socialist state with a multisectorial economy and developed science and culture. Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the Romanian working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia in all spheres of life.

Our countries' relations of alliance, which are being further developed, constitute an enormous gain. This further development is reliably and invariably served by the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The CPSU and the Soviet Government, loyal to the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have always followed and will continue to consistently pursue a line of consolidating and expanding in every possible way collaboration between our parties and countries in the political, economic, and other spheres both on a bilateral basis and within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks. The implementation of the accords reached at talks between party and state leaders of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania must promote these goals.

The complexity and tenseness of the present situation in the world caused by the desire of imperialism -- and primarily U.S. imperialism -- in its pursuit of world domination, to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium, whip up the arms race, transfer it to space, and weaken by any means the community of socialist states necessitate the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries. Together with them, the Soviet Union will continue to do everything to strengthen security and preserve and consolidate universal peace. The resolve to adhere to this line was confirmed at the April 1985 Warsaw meeting of top party and state figures from Warsaw Pact countries.

On the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania we wish you, the communists, and the Romanian working people successful implementation of the tasks in building a developed socialist society set by the 13th RCP Congress, and express our confidence that the collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP and the friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples, in the interests of socialism and peace.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Ceremony Held

PM261259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was held in the capital 22 August to mark the 41st anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The keynote speaker, S.M. Kolomin, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society Central Board, noted Socialist Romania's successes in building a developed socialist society. He stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state show constant concern to expand Soviet-Romanian relations.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, expressed gratitude to the heroic Soviet Army, which struggled and suffered many casualties to expel the Hitlerite invaders from Romanian soil and played the decisive role in achieving victory.

Taking part in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and others. A delegation from the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society attended.

Historic Relations Viewed

PM251320 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel B. Ivanov article: "Historic Watershed in a People's Destiny; 23 August is the 41st Anniversary of Romania's Liberation from the Fascist Yoke"]

[Excerpt] Immediately after the end of the war the Soviet Union, true to the Leninist principles of internationalism, helped the young people's democratic Romanian state to restore the economy, eliminate the consequences of being controlled by a fascist clique and Hitlerite occupiers, and improve the country's defense capability. The Soviet Union also gave young Romania every possible support in the political sphere and in strengthening its international positions and was a consistent defender of its national sovereignty. Thanks to the Soviet Union's firm stance, Romania took up its rightful place in the United Nations organization. All this was a vivid manifestation of the socialist countries' solidarity, and at the same time the guarantee of successful bilateral cooperation in succeeding years.

In the postwar years Romanian working people under the leadership of the Communist Party have turned their country from a backward and agrarian state into a socialist state with a multifaceted developing economy. A great role in Romania's successes has been played by its many years of economic cooperation within the CEMA framework and its military-political cooperation in the Warsaw Pact.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and Romania signed in 1948 reinforced the historic turnaround in Soviet-Romanian relations. Extensive new possibilities for Romanian development were opened up by the new treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid signed 7 July 1970 and by the 24 November 1976 joint Soviet-Romanian statement. These have been a reliable basis for further deepening and expanding cooperation between our countries.

Today the Romanian people, implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, are rightly proud of their successes. Soviet people are sincerely gratified by these successes and make a high assessment of the relations of friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples. True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union pursues the line of strengthening allied relations with Romania, expanding cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres, and developing all-around cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework. This accords with the fundamental interests of our countries and serves the cause of strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

POLAND'S ORZECHOWSKI DELEGATION VISITS 19-22 AUG

PM261251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A PZPR delegation headed by M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and rector of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences, visited the Soviet Union 19-22 August. The Polish comrades acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience of ideological work and with the party cadre training system and visited the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Institute of Social Sciences.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the conversation, held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, were A.N. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, O.B. Rakhamian, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, and also S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

LCY'S ZARKOVIC THANKS CPSU FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM251700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Thanks for Congratulations"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has received a telegram from Vidoje Zarkovic expressing thanks for the cordial congratulations and wishes sent to him on his election as president of the LCY Cental Committee Presidium.

I take the opportunity, the telegram says, to express my confidence that the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, peace, equal international cooperation, social progress, and socialism.

WEINBERGER PUSHES EUROPE TOWARD SDI

LD261546 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 85

["Of Advertisements and Blackmail for Western Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 26 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Speaking in an interview to the French magazine LE POINT, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger tried, yet another time, to persuade Western Europeans to participate in Washington's "star wars" program.

European experts and technological capabilities of Western European countries, he maintained, are simply indispensable for the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative", and work carried out within its framework is likely to produce "common benefit". Having borrowed from the advertising agencies of New York's Madison Avenue the cheapest tricks used in marketing shoddy merchandise, the Pentagon chief praised to the skies the mythical "benefits" of the "star wars" plan. True, the secretary showed his individuality as well -- unlike well-trained advertising agency staff he could not refrain from making threatening hints for Western Europeans to hear.

For instance, how can one evaluate in any other way his statement to the effect that many influential persons in the United States held the view that it was time to say 'good-bye' to NATO, as Europeans are not doing enough in that field. It is time, he said, that they in Western European capitals "came to their senses" and began to toe the U.S. policy line obediently in all of its aspects, otherwise, the point of view of the afore-mentioned "many influential persons" could prevail in Washington.

So, Washington is unwilling to stop its efforts to draw Western Europeans at any cost into its "star" adventure, to sweep them into its aggressive, offensive plan for attaining an illusory aim -- that of achieving strategic military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies. Western Europeans are insistently invited, with some threats thrown in, to participate in the effort to upset strategic stability, in the useless and dangerous squandering of material and intellectual resources.

The present U.S. Administration is trying to win the solidarity of Western Europe with Washington's actions aimed at creating the situation whereby the basis for the process of arms limitation and reduction will be destroyed, whereby it will become impossible to reach any new agreements in that field.

The leadership of the United States plans to use Western European brains and technological breakthroughs for ensuring a "multi-tiered" defense of the U.S. territory and warding off a retaliatory attack. As to Western Europe, it will be left with only a semblance of some kind of defense. "Security zones" are to be established in NATO at different levels, at a high level for the United States and at a much lower level for its allies.

Planning different kinds of "limited" nuclear wars that are to be fought at big distances from the American territory, the U.S. leadership invites Western Europeans to take part in the American program which dooms them to the role of nuclear and space hostages of Washington.

Despite promises and threats made by U.S. Administration officials, sober-minded political figures in the United States and Western Europe alike are well aware of all this.

They describe the "Strategic Defense Initiative" as a bad and dangerous deception, a financial and technological nightmare and a destabilizing factor as well as an offensive military strategy. Its realization, they warn, will result in the worst world imaginable -- a world where an unreliable defense and the escalation of offensive systems would come together.

Given a sober-minded and responsible approach to the situation that has taken shape in the world, efforts should be directed not at drawing anybody into the "star wars" program but at renouncing these delirious plans at all. For they are too dangerous for the whole of mankind!

PRAVDA VIEWS MITTERRAND-KOHL SDI, EUREKA TALKS

PM261237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Differences Remain"]

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug -- Talks have been held between President F. Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl at Bregancon castle in the south of France. No final communique has been published but political observers believe that the meeting paid great attention to a discussion of Reagan's "star wars" plans. Definite differences exist between the two countries with regard to this militarist plan. It is fully supported by the FRG's present right-wing conservative government.

Meanwhile Paris, which rejects Reagan's project, defends its own "Eureka" program, which is designed to ensure the West European countries' greater independence in the space technology sphere.

F. Mitterrand and H. Kohl were unable to smooth over differences regarding the joint development of a "European fighter for the nineties." Several months ago this project caused such fierce arguments among the five West European countries involved that France and Spain dissociated themselves from the agreement signed by the FRG, Britain, and Italy and even threatened to begin creating their own model.

There was also a discussion of questions connected with "Common Market" problems where France and the FRG disagree strongly, primarily on trade in agricultural products.

IZVESTIYA MARKS 25 YEARS OF USSR-CYPRUS RELATIONS

PM261142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Deynichenko: "Achievements and Landmarks on the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus"]

[Text] Even under current conditions, when more and more new names are continuing to appear on the political map of the world as a result of the collapse of colonial empires, the Republic of Cyprus still has every right to include itself among the youngest states. It has been only 25 years since the day Cyprus acquired independence, and established diplomatic relations between our two countries.

The Soviet Union was among the first to establish diplomatic relations with the young republic. It would be no exaggeration to say that this act played a very important part in Cyprus' subsequent history.

Complete equality, respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs has been the foundation on which Soviet-Cypriot relations have been built from the outset and it has been a vital factor in the strengthening of the independent Cypriot state. Indeed, the Soviet Union has not only adhered constantly to these fundamental principles, it is demanding that other states, including those that are prepared to sacrifice the future of an independent people for the sake of their own hegemonist plans, observe them in their relations with Cyprus.

During the Republic of Cyprus' 25 years of territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence, its policy of nonalignment have been severely tested on more than one occasion. Artificially provoked disagreements between Cyprus' Greek and Turkish communities, anti-government plots, an attempted putsch, covert and overt intervention by NATO powers, and plans to draw the island into the orbit of North Atlantic bloc policy have troubled the young republic, as if some invisible hand had opened "Pandora's box" with all its attendant ills and misfortunes.

The source of the threat to Cyprus' independent existence is well known. The web of the plot against the republic is being woven by Washington in conjunction with its NATO partners, seeking to use the island's territory for the siting of military bases and turn it into a kind of "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the eastern Mediterranean and a bridgehead for their aggressive policy. Even now they are actively utilizing the island's territory for these purposes to the detriment of the republic's sovereignty.

Cypriot patriots are having to make a great effort to repulse these assaults. At every difficult turn they can sense the constant backing of the Soviet public and state. At the United Nations and during specific diplomatic actions, our country has advocated and is advocating an end to subversive activity against Cyprus and the protection of the island republic's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. This firm stance is appreciated by Cypriots and the world's progressive public.

At the moment, Cyprus is going through what is virtually the most alarming period in its history. Imperialist circles and their accomplices on the island are aiming to consolidate the division of Cyprus. Under these circumstances and taking into acount the interests of both communities on the island, the Soviet Union, warning against unilateral actions on the Cyprus question, is resolutely advocating a peaceful and just settlement in Cyprus that would protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot state as envisaged by the well-known UN decisions.

The Republic of Cyprus is courageously upholding its independence and its right to an independent foreign policy. Its voice is loud and clear in the international arena, and its consistency in implementing a policy of nonalignment has won it great prestige. This policy enables Cyprus to make a constructive contribution to international cooperation. Remember the republic's active involvement in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in subsequent meetings of representatives of the states which had participated in the conference. Nicosia is maintaining its efforts to halt the arms race and solve the most acute international problems via talks. The Republic of Cyprus vigorously advocates the eradication of all forms of racism and neocolonialism.

Peace, detente, and disarmament are the common goals that draw our two countries together. They also create fertile conditions for the comprehensive development of bilateral ties. The establishment of diplomatic relations laid the foundation for extensive exchange in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Much has been done in the past 25 years. Summit meetings, exchanges of parliamentary delegations, and ministerial contacts have become established practice in our relations.

Economic ties between the USSR and Cyprus are developing and strengthening on a sound, legal treaty basis. Over the 25 years, reciprocal trade turnover has increased dozens of times over. In the last 5-year period alone Soviet-Cypriot trade has nearly doubled. New forms of economic cooperation are constantly emerging. Exchanges in the spheres of culture, sports, and tourism are broadening.

In short, there is every reason to say that a high level has been attained in relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus. The entire 25-year experience of Soviet-Cypriot relations convincingly demonstrates the fruitful nature of the Leninist principles of peace and friendship between people and all-around support for states which have cast off the colonial yoke and are upholding their independence and sovereignty. Our country will continue to build its relations with the Republic of Cyprus by firmly and consistentlyfollowing Lenin's behests.

TASS REPORTS RESULTS OF GEORGE HABASH VISIT

LD231725 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 23 TASS -- A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by the Front's General Secretary George Habash was staying in Moscow from August 19 to August 23.

During the conversations held in the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the guests spoke about courageous struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, proclaimed the resolve of the Palestinian patriots to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism aimed at preventing the achievement of a just settlement of the Middle East problem, at imposing on the Palestinian and other Arab peoples capitulatory solutions in the spirit of the anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab "Reagan's plan".

The delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine condemned the Amman agreement which is used to cover up the separate deals patterned on the Camp David collusion, the agreement which damages the national Palestinian and Arab union, and erodes its status of the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

Representatives of the Soviet public confirmed invariable solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of their national aspirations. It was noted that imperialists edging on certain Palestinian circles to unjustifiable unilateral concessions to the Israeli aggressors are striving to liquidate the gains of the Palestinian people achieved in the national liberation struggle over many years, to deprive the Palestinian people of the right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. It was stressed in this connection that there is a need of an early restoration of unity and cohesion of the ranks of the Palestinian movement on a principled anti-imperialist basis, its close cooperation with Syria and other patriotic forces of the Arab world.

The delegation expressed gratitude for vigorous support rendered by the Soviet Union to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was received at the international department of the CPSU Central Committee.

COMMENTARY BLAMES ISRAEL FOR UNREST IN LEBANON

OW230822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Boris Parkhomenko]

[Text] The past 2 days in Lebanon saw the bloodiest events of the past few months. Our commentary:

[Parkhonenko] Hello comrades. There have been 246 killed and 775 injured. These figures remind us of a large-scale military activity. However, we are talking about a country that is officially not at war with any other state.

The series of powerful explosions that have rocked Beirut have claimed the lives of dozens of people, mostly innocent bystanders, including women and children. More and more victims are being found in the rubble.

The outbursts of cross fire between various opposing groups have grown into a fierce firefight in which artillery and rockets are being used. Fires have flared in the city, and the capital's airport has been closed.

Who is behind the dramatic events in Lebanon? Who profits from the new outburst of violence and bloodletting in this long-suffering country? A clear and unambiguous reply to this question was given by Rashid Karami, prime minister of Lebanon. He declared that the blame for the escalation of tension falls entirely on Israel and its agents insofar as it is the only party directly interested in undermining the national unity of the country and in its division.

It is characteristic that the latest events in Lebanon are occuring against the background of another, supposedly peacemaking, activity of certain forces in the Middle East. The just concluded visit to the region made by Murphy, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, was aimed at persuading some Arab leaders to take a capitulationist solution to the Middle East problems and to compel these leaders in the long run to engage in direct talks with Israel.

This is obviously a combination of military with political blackmail, and in both cases, Tel Aviv is behind it all. This is the real state of affairs in the unseemly political game being carried out by Israel and its allies whose victims are hundreds of completely innocent people.

ARAB REGIMES 'INTERFERING' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD232032 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Aug 85

["Weekly Talk" by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. I would like to devote my talk today to Afghanistan and to the Arab countries. Many of our listeners ask in their letters: Why do the Western radios, particularly Voice of America and the BBC, [word indistinct] the Arabs to put in their head the idea that the popular revolution that has triumphed in Afghanistan, is, according to the claim of these radios, an enemy of Islam and the Arabs?

Listeners to Moscow radio write saying that Western propaganda justifies these claims by stating that certain Arab regimes are actively participating in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and the revolution. The listeners ask what is really happening?

Let me say before anything else, ladies and gentlemen, that certain Arab regimes have regretfully followed in the footsteps of the American imperialists and are taking part in the aggression against the Afghan revolution and are interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. But I point out at the same time that the progressive Arab regimes and the patriotic forces in a number of Arab countries stand firmly on the side of the Afghan people's democratic revolution and render it moral and political support to repel the aggressive onslaughts of the imperialist and reactionary forces. In its turn, revolutionary Afghanistan renders support to the struggle of the Arabs against the aggression of the American-Israeli strategic alliance and for the total liberation of the Arab territories occupied by the Zionists and for the definite realization of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to establish their own independent state.

This support was underlined once more during the recent visit by the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) to Syria. It can be said boldly that the Afghan people's revolution and the progressive patriotic forces of the Arab world are united in their aims and task. This goes without saying because they struggle against the same enemies, particularly against the American imperialists and the Zionist Israelis and their agents, and face the same methods in the subversive activity against them. The same weapons supplied to the enemies of the Afghan revolution and to the Israeli agents in Lebanon, for instance the soldiers of Lahad, are chiefly manufactured in the United States; naturally, there are also Israeli weapons.

The forces that are carrying out declared and undeclared wars against revolutionary Afghan and against the Arab national liberation movement, are trying to portray themselves as the defenders of religion. The Israeli aggressors, who are carrying out repressive actions in Lebanon, give themselves the role of defending the Christians. In Afghanistan, crimes are committed under the false slogan of protecting Islam. The enemies of the Afghan revolution blow up mosques and defile them and kill men of religion and Muslims, even during prayers. For instance, the mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism in Afghanistan killed more than 200 mullahs and shaykhs. In occupied Jerusalem Zionist extremists tried, using American weapons, to blow up the Al-Aqsa' Mosque which is holy to the Muslims. In Lebanon, the Israeli enemy destroyed a considerable number of mosques and churches. Western radios maintain silence about all this, of course. Therefore, judge for yourself, ladies and gentlemen, who are the enemies of the Arabs?

The Afghan people's revolution cannot possibly be an enemy of the Arabs because it is considered a target for a strong imperialist onslaught. As is the case in the Arab countries, imperialism in Afghanistan encroaches on the sacred national rights and the security and freedom [words indistinct] of millions of people. The following is deduced from this: Any evil fabrications about the aims of the Afghan people's revolution and its relations with the Arabs are but a veil to conceal the neocolonialist, aggressive, and antipeople policy practiced by the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces. These (?criminal) forces are working together against Afghanistan and the Arabs alike. The countries and peoples who struggle for the right to build their life as they wish without imperialist interference in their internal affairs, must confront them together.

Thank you, peace be upon you.

TASS CITES AFP ON COUP IN LAGOS, NIGERIA

LD270831 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, August 27 TASS -- A coup took place in Nigeria last night, FRANCE PRESSE reports from Abidjan. General Buhari's government has been toppled and power taken over by the Supreme Military Committee. A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports referring to Radio Lagos, all air and sea ports of Nigeria are closed.

SECURITY COUNCIL STAND ON PRETORIA HAILED

MB221515 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Aleksandr Volgov commentary]

[Text] The United Nations Security Council held an emergency meeting at the request of the Nonaligned Movement member-states during which it harshly condemned the South African Government and called for it to end apartheid and oppression. Our news analyst, Aleksandr Volgov, writes the following on the meeting.

At the recent meeting the chairman of the Security Council, Mr Alex Baranovskiy of the Soviet Union, accepted the unanimous call by the members and reiterated that the only way to really solve the problems of South Africa was for the illegal racist Government of South Africa to be removed. It is for this reason that the Security Council (?condemns) the recent speech delivered by the president of South Africa, Pieter Botha, who tried to politically justify the perpetuation of Pretoria and the white racist minority government in the country.

As is known, Pieter Botha argues with all who call for an end to apartheid and for the inclusion of Blacks in government. If South Africa continues to be stubborn, said Mr Baranovskiy, the country will experience even worse strife.

Even though Pieter Botha is aware the Blacks in South Africa are paid far less for doing the same jobs as whites, nonetheless it is expected that Blacks must comply with all the demands made by the white racists, even though they do not even have the right to live on their ancestral land.

The attempts made by Blacks, who constitute three-fourths of the total population in South Africa, to free themselves from oppression and to be a free people are, in the eyes of the racist government, not to be entertained. The racist government reacts with violence to this type of action by Blacks. The latest government reaction has been the imposition of a state of emergency that gives the police far-reaching powers to quell riots, and which has resulted in even more deaths, injuries, and arrests in the townships.

The Soviet peoples have received news of this continued brutality against the Blacks with great shock and revulsion. This is according to a statement by the Soviet branch of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The Soviet peoples can never be party to the U.S. Championed Western support for a brutal system of government that seeks to thwart the Black majority's just struggle against oppression and their just fight for liberation in South Africa. The Soviet peoples call on the racist regime to refrain from harrassing and marauding the Blacks who are justly fighting for freedom, to release jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and also refrain from destabilizing neighboring states.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

LD261339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the USSR received Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua in the Soviet Union today, in connection with his forthcoming departure home.

The constructive development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations in various fields based on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs was noted with satisfaction during the friendly conversation.

Solidarity with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua and a decisive condemnation of the policy of pressure, blackmail and threats carried out by the U.S. Administration against that country were expressed by the Soviet side.

CONTADORA GROUP MEETING ADVOCATES DIALOGUE

LD261749 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Managua, August 26 TASS -- A two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the participating countries in the Contadora Group, as well as Brazil, Peru, Uruguay and Argentina which set up their "group of Latin American support for Contadora" last month was held in Cartagena, Colombia.

According to a report of the Nicaraguan news agency ANN, the final communique adopted at the conference points out that the settlement of Central American problems cannot be achieved by force. It can only be achieved through a dialogue, political talks, in favour of which the Contadora Group declares.

The participants in the conference came out for an early signing of the "Act of Peace" worked out by the Contadora Group so as to avert the threat of armed conflict in Central America and to promote a political settlement of the situation in the region that has aggravated through the fault of the United States. The foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries believe it would be useful for the cause of peace to resume the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks in Manzanillo, Mexico, that were unilaterally disrupted by the Reagan administration.

ZAYKOV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND SHIPBUILDING CEREMONY

LD262011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow today marking the 60th anniversary of Soviet shipbuilding. In the presidium were Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior party and government officials; front-ranking workers and representatives of the public. A report was delivered by Comrade Belousov, minister of the shipbuilding industry.

ALCOHOL PRICE HIKES, PRODUCTION CUTS ANNOUNCED

Price Increases

LD261441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] In the USSR Council of Ministers:

With the aim of implementing the measures worked out for stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted the decision to raise the retail price of vodka, vodka-based liqueurs, cognacs, champagne, fortified grape, and fruit and berry wines and beer.

Thus, the retail price of vodka, vodka-based liqueurs, and cognacs of a strength of 40 proof are being raised on average by 1 ruble, 50 kopeks per 0.5 liter; champagne by 1 ruble per 0.8 liters; fortified grape and fruit and berry wines by 20 kopeks per 0.7 liters; and beer by 5 kopeks per 0.5 liters. Retail prices for dry, medium dry, medium sweet, and sparkling wines are not being raised.

The retail price for beer sold in public catering enterprizes and restaurants remains the same, as does the absolute proportion of the mark-up for wine and vodka beverages in those same enterprizes.

The USSR State Committee for Prices has been entrusted with bringing the new retail prices into force as of 27 August 1985.

Alcohol Producers Closed

LD261541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 85

[From the IZVESTIYA Review]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry has adopted a decision for stopping the majority of spirit and liqueur-vodka works. Some of them will be closed, and the others will go on to put out various provisions. Concerning the program for the further production of drinks an IZVESTIYA correspondent spoke with Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Belichenko, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry. He said in particular that 649 factories and workshops which had previously produced spirits and strong drinks, will now change to new output. Some will work on the processing of potatoes into starch, and others will make juices, relishes, mineral waters, confectionery, frozen fruits and many other things. A large program has been developed for the output of nonalcoholic drinks. In 5 years we will produce almost 1 billion decaliters per year of them.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 12

PM261125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 12th issue of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical journal, has been published.

It contains M.S. Gorbachev's reply to the appeal of the Japanese council of organizations of atomic bomb victimes and M.S. Gorbachev's answers to a TASS correspondent's questions.

It prints an article entitled "Preparing for the Party Congress" by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and an article entitled "Great Foresight" by V. Golobokov.

The rubric "Approaching the 27th Party Congress" contains the following articles: "Flexible Systems: Problems in Introducing Them" by V. Krasnov and V. Prikhodko; an editorial article entitled "A Highly Important Matter"; "The Sports Dimension of a Healthy Life-Style" by V. Balsevich; and "Steadily Strengthening Law and Order" by USSR Internal Affairs Minister V. Fedorchuk.

The section "For our Soviet Motherland" publishes "New Patriotic War Documents. The 40th Anniversary of the Defeat of Militarist Japan."

The section headed "From the Socialist Community's Experience" is represented by the articles "The Path of Accomplishments" by Ye. Glazunov and "On a Socialist Footing" by A. Mineyev.

The "Realities of the Present Epoch" rubric prints an article entitled "The Sources of the Policy of Nuclear Blackmail" by V. Falin. The "Criticism and Bibliography" section has a review by G. Cherneyko entitled "A Very Important Aspect of Party Life."

LATVIAN OFFICIAL NOTES NEED FOR PROPAGANDA WORK

LD230916 Moscow Maritime Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Talk by (Yevgeniya Yasipovna Razgulya), secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Riga Gorkom]

[Text] In their subversive activity against the socialist countries, first and foremost the USSR, bourgeois ideologists are pursuing several aims. They are trying to create opposition to the existing system on Soviet soil, to push us into a defensive position, to arm people with the principles of anti-Soviet action. Incidentally, the CIA has prepared a special document, entitled "Means of Mass Demonstration and the Soviet Audience," for these purposes. They make use of every date in the history of the USSR and our republic to change the understanding of Soviet people, to revise history. The cultural propagandists are striving to substitute spiritual values. Thus, we should respond to the attacks by bourgeois ideologists not by defense but by counterattack. Lenin taught us so, and the Communsit Party teaches us so.

What is the most important thing in that work today? It is, primarily, well-argued, positive propaganda, both historical achievements, and the advantages of socialism. It is bringing people up in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It must be said that in many labor and study collectives in the town of Riga, propaganda for the Soviet way of life is well arranged. The basis of the work lies in making a study of the interests and views of the working people and analyzing issues that are topical for a given collective.

In organizing information and propaganda work in the system of political education, there is a detailed and thorough discussion of problems which are of interest to people, but which are possibly unclear in some ways. At times it is necessary to explain what appear to be everyday, humdrum questions. For example, each one of us knows that in the USSR there is no exploitation or unemployment. There is free education and health care, the world's lowest payments for housing, municipal services, etc. In comparison with the situation in this sphere in the capitalist world, the achievements of the socialist system shine out more brightly in the darkness. On these themes the tales of veterans and eye-witnesses, specialists in various areas of the national economy are convincing.

The second direction of our activity is the struggle against ideological subversion by the enemy, and a well-argued rebuttal of it. There is quite a lot needing rebuttal, since there is indeed a great deal of false -- deliberately false, I would add -- inventions. For example, to coincide with the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Latvia, and in the whole Baltic area, they are extolling for the umpteenth time abroad the theory of the illegal occupation of the Baltic area. This was the subject, as we know, of a special trip by a peace ship through the Baltic Sea, organized by reactionary emigre organisations. We understand from party documents, from archive materials -- and happily there are still eyewitnesses alive -- how in 1945 the socialist revolution happened in the Baltic area, as a result of which Soviet power was restored also to Latvian soil. We also know how joyfully the people received the fact of Latvia's entry to the USSR, what enormous economic and other aid the republic received and is receiving now from the fraternal republics. But it is necessary that this truth is brought to all our friends in the world and convinces the ignorant. This is promoted by our internationalist links which are expanding and growing with every year. A huge role is played in this by the sailors and fishermen from Riga bases and Riga fleets.

We are also accused of Russification and of the decline of the national culture. But such problems do not exist. Yes indeed, the majority of persons of Latvian nationality, alongside their own, also know the Russian language. At the same time, over three-fourths of Russians understand or are fluent in the Latvian language, although no one forces them to learn the language. We simply have all the conditions set up for mastering both Russian and Latvian, and also foreign languages. Moreover, about 80 percent of Russians feel the need to study the Latvian language. They study it in school and at courses and independently. So what Russification are we talking of? Knowledge of our life convinces everyone, including foreign guests -- I should like to be more precise and to stress, sympathetically inclined foreign guests -- that in the years of Soviet power there has been an unparalleled flourishing of Latvian culture. This is clearly shown if only by the latest song and dance festival which was very well, I would say massively, attended, full of emotion, and which was of a high professional and artistic standard. Would such a thing have been possible in the years of bourgeois Latvia or anywhere in the capitalist world? Only in our country is such a flourishing of people's talents and people's creativity possible.

Counter-propaganda work, a most important part of communist upbringing of the population, is being carried out, as we see, and must be carried out everywhere, at all times, utilizing various methods and forms of influencing people.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES AUGUST CROP, HARVEST REVIEW

PM251644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "All Concerns -- For the Harvest!"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 19 August 54 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested and 50.2 million hectares or 93 percent of the crop had been threshed.

Some 76.1 million hectares or 89 percent of sown and natural grasses had been cut. Some 61.6 million metric tons of hay or 79 percent of the plan had been procured, and 67.6 million metric tons of haylage, 34.9 million metric tons of silage, and 5.3 million metric tons of grass meal had also been procured. Some 41.2 million metric tons of straw had been laid in.

August has been a happy time of warm weather and clear skies. The grain is ripening rapidly and the ripe ears of grain are being hardened by the abundant sun. And furious work is making the fields even hotter. Taking advantage of the fine August weather, crop farmers are stepping up the pace of the harvest. In the previous week, for example, as we have already noted in our review, the increase in the area harvested -- 11.2 million hectares -- was one of the largest of this harvest campaign. The past week has been just as productive: An equal area of grain has been threshed.

Although whole regions are finishing the grain harvest, reaping is rapidly moving into new areas. Whereas in the Ukraine, for example, threshing of grain and pulse crops is coming to an end, in a number of areas machine operators have already taken equipment out into the buckwheat and millet fields and have begun harvesting corn cobs. If the combine harvesters are returning to the machine parks on farms in Volgograd and Saratov Oblasts, in the rest of the European territory the harvest is still in full swing. Grain growers are harvesting in Belorussia, where they have threshed 62.5 percent of the crop. Some 59 percent of the crop has been harvested in Lithuania, 31 percent in Latvia, and 25 percent in Estonia. The northernmost front of the harvest has reached the fields of Pskov, Leningrad, Vologda, and even Arkhangelsk Oblasts.

The harvest production line has reached full capacity in the Orenburg region, the Bashkir ASSR, and a number of other oblasts. In the RSFSR as a whole 31.8 million hectares of grain -- or 48 percent of the crop -- have been harvested and 28.7 million hectares have been threshed. The week's increase was 7.7 million.

Harvesting has reached the Transurals region. Harvest work is gathering pace in the major grain fields of West and East Siberia and the virgin land steppes of Kazakhstan. The initial threshing has shown that the virgin land crop is a success. But the harvest will not be easy. Ripe grain alternates with grain which has only just reached the milky ripeness stage and fields of thick grain stand alongside stunted crops. Part of the crop has produced an abundant second growth, but in many areas the wheat has been twisted by the wind and flattened.

Grain growers know that poor grain does not lodge [ne polyashet]. The virgin landers also know that the country will help them to harvest a full crop. But while counting on help, it is also necessary to do everything possible to ensure that people make the best use of their own resources. And they are great here. As experience shows, a great deal can be done by correct operations in the grain field.

Unfortunately, many farmers have become very fond of the two-stage method of harvesting. They put all their efforts into ensuring that all the grain without fail is stacked into windows, and only then begin threshing. So, today, a great discrepancy has been permitted between harvesting and threshing by crop farmers in Kurgan, Perm, Sverdlovsk, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. This tactic often leads to slower harvesting and considerable crop losses. Unfortunately, in the eastern parts of the country there are quite a few farms where the reapers are only listed as ready for direct combine harvesting. In fact the repairmen have not even laid a hand on them. That is why the readiness of harvesting machines and units must be urgently checked. And the work plans must calculate and envisage everything (right down to the movement of comprehensive detachments and links from one area to another) so as to ensure that the harvest production line works at the most intensive pace. Much is being and has already been done to that end.

Indeed, intensively cultivated fields are not just more productive. They also make it possible to produce high quality grain. In recent years kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Omsk Oblast were undisputed leaders in Siberia in terms of high quality wheat production. Now all the conditions exist for grain growers in Kazakhstan, Altay Kray, the Bashkir ASSR, Novosibirsk, Orenburg, and a number of other oblasts to distinguish themselves in that respect.

Especially since a good example has already been set. It is being set by farms in the North Caucasus and Dnepropetrovsk and Dzhambul Oblasts, which are delivering large quantities of top quality grain to the state granaries. But the supply of top quality wheat to the elevators from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kherson, Nikolayev, Kirovograd, and Sumy Oblasts and oblasts in the Volga and Central Chernozem regions has still not gathered pace.

Farms often appear sluggish. But procurement workers are also too slowly switching over to the purchasing of high quality grain: there is still no laboratory equipment to carry out reliable high-speed analysis and there is a shortage of storage facilities. In Orenburg Oblast, for example, procurement workers were forced to move quantities of barley from storage to uncovered areas so as to make room for consignments of hard and valuable wheat. That is a good idea if the fine weather lasts but what if it pours with rain?

The harvest has gained momentum throughout the country, it may be said. At the same time, procurement of food and harvesting of vegetables and fruit are continuing and the sowing of winter corps has begun... There is much to do! But grain harvesting is particularly intensive and rapid work. That is why there is now no more important concern for agro-industrial complex workers than concern for grain -- every last kilogram of grain throughout its complex and difficult path from field to elevator.